



Pinus pinaster



Height	25 - 40 m
Width	10-15m
Crown	round to fan-shaped, dark, dense crown, capricious growing
Bark and branches	twigs reddish brown, bark brown-red and deeply grooved
Leaf	stiff needles, in twos, 10 - 20 cm, glossy green, evergreen
Flowers	in clusters below the young shoots, yellow, fragrant flowers
Fruits	cones, single or in clusters of up to four, 10 - 20 cm long, 5 - 8 cm wide
Spines/thorns	None
Toxicity	usually not toxic to people, (large) pets and livestock
Soil type	any, preferably on light, quite dry soils
Soil moisture	suitable for dry soil
Paving	tolerates no paving
Winter hardiness zone	8a (-12,2 to -9,5 °C)
Wind resistance	very good
Other resistances	can withstand wind
Fauna tree	can withstand wind, provides food for birds
Application	coastal areas, industrial areas
Shape	clearstem tree, multi-stem tree, specimen conifer
Origin	South-West and Southern Europe, North-West Africa
Synonyms	Pinus maritima

Large tree, which in its native range, mainly in coastal areas, grows on dry, sandy soils except in Morocco where the tree occurs up to 2,000 m high in the mountains. Through the centuries it has been widely used to reinforce dunes and for turpentine production. Consequently the tree is also found in the wild elsewhere, including South Africa. Pinus pinaster forms a round to what later becomes a fan-shaped crown. The mature bark is reddish brown with darker, deep grooves. The stiff needles are relatively long and glossy green. They have stomatal stripes on all sides. The slender cones are initially purplish brown and turn light brown when ripening. Its sensitivity to frost makes this Pinus unsuitable for large scale usage in North-Western Europe, although it is suitable for patios and large atriums. Tolerates sea wind very well and is not sensitive to air pollution.